

makers' hands. Yet here again, as elsewhere in the defense program, coordination and planning are the fundamental needs.

Lord Beaverbrook doubled British aircraft output in 3 months, chiefly because he ordered the air manufacturers to subcontract all existing, unused tool capacity, such as that mentioned above. His feat can be repeated here. Meanwhile, expansion of the machine tool makers' plants can also be planned, as they themselves say it needs to be. Unfortunately, these things cannot be done if authority and responsibility are not fixed.

[Here the gavel fell.]

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Mr. PARSONS, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled bills of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker pro tempore:

H. R. 8665. An act to provide for the issuance of a license to practice chiropractic in the District of Columbia to Lou Davis.

H. R. 10098. An act to amend section 204 of the act entitled "An act to provide for the termination of Federal control of railroads and systems of transportation; to provide for the settlement of disputes between carriers and their employees; to further amend an act entitled 'An act to regulate commerce', approved February 4, 1887, as amended, and for other purposes," approved February 28, 1920.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 50 minutes p. m.) under its previous order the House adjourned until Thursday, December 26, 1940, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

2079. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a report of contracts awarded under provisions of the act of March 5, 1940; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

2080. A letter from the Acting Postmaster General, transmitting draft of a proposed bill to authorize mailing of small firearms to officers and employees of enforcement agencies of the United States; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

2081. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting laws enacted by the Municipal Councils of St. Thomas and St. John, V. I.; to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

2082. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting laws enacted by the Municipal Council of St. Croix, V. I.; to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

2083. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a statement of appropriations of the preceding fiscal year (1940) for the War Department; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. VOORHIS of California:

H. R. 10736. A bill to amend an act entitled "An act to punish acts of interference with the foreign relations, the neutrality, and the foreign commerce of the United States, to punish espionage, and better to enforce the criminal laws of the United States, and for other purposes," approved June 15, 1917; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HOFFMAN:

H. Con. Res. 95. Concurrent resolution to adjourn sine die; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII,

9417. Mr. RAMSPECK presented a memorial of the Industrial Insurers' Conference, Atlanta, Ga., calling attention to

the serious problems facing the country, and revowing their allegiance to the United States and the principles for which it stands; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SENATE

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1940

(Legislative day of Tuesday, November 19, 1940)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

Rev. Duncan Fraser, assistant rector, Church of the Epiphany, Washington, D. C., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, who has given us Thy only begotten Son to take our nature upon Him, and makest us glad with the yearly remembrance of His birth: Grant us grace, we beseech Thee that we, being made Thy children by adoption and grace, may be filled with the Holy Spirit to guide our lives by His most excellent example; that all hatred and malice, all pride, and uncharitableness may be done away; that in Thy light our Nation and every nation may see light, until sorrow and sighing shall pass away in the joy of Thy everlasting peace. Through Jesus Christ, Thy Son, our Lord. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. BARKLEY, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of the calendar day of Monday, December 23, 1940, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States submitting a nomination was communicated to the Senate by Mr. Latta, one of his secretaries.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Chaffee, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed without amendment the bill (S. 4415) to amend the act entitled "An act in relation to pandering, to define and prohibit the same, and to provide for the punishment thereof," approved June 25, 1910.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The message also announced that the Speaker pro tempore had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills, and they were signed by the President pro tempore:

H. R. 8665. An act to provide for the issuance of a license to practice chiropractic in the District of Columbia to Lou Davis; and

H. R. 10098. An act to amend section 204 of the act entitled "An act to provide for the termination of Federal control of railroads and systems of transportation; to provide for the settlement of disputes between carriers and their employees; to further amend an act entitled 'An act to regulate commerce', approved February 4, 1887, as amended, and for other purposes," approved February 28, 1920.

CREDENTIALS

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the credentials of JOSEPH F. GUFFEY, duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Pennsylvania a Senator for that State for the term beginning January 3, 1941, which were read and ordered to be filed.

He also laid before the Senate the credentials of HUGH A. BUTLER, duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Nebraska a Senator for that State for the term beginning January 3, 1941, which were read and ordered to be filed.

AWARDS OF QUANTITY CONTRACTS FOR THE ARMY

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate two letters from the Secretary of War, reporting, pursuant to law, relative to divisions of awards of certain quantity contracts for aircraft, aircraft parts, and accessories thereof entered into with more than one bidder under authority of law, which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a resolution of Strawberry Mansion Post, Jewish-American War Veterans, of Philadelphia, Pa., favoring the prompt extension of all possible aid to Great Britain, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also laid before the Senate a letter in the nature of a petition from Rev. F. M. Brunton, rector of Christ Episcopal Church, Bradenton, Fla., praying for the prompt extension of all possible aid to Great Britain, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also laid before the Senate a resolution adopted by the crew of the steamship *Reuben Tipton*, protesting against the enactment of the so-called Smith bill, proposing to outlaw strikes in national-defense industries, etc., which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

LEGISLATIVE RECOMMENDATIONS OF NATIONAL GRANGE

Mr. CAPPER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the legislative recommendations made to Congress by the National Grange at the annual meeting of that organization on November 13, 1940, at Syracuse, N. Y. The Grange, which is the oldest and one of the strongest farm groups in the United States, has submitted a constructive program which, in my opinion, if enacted would be very helpful to the agricultural interests, and would bring prosperity to the country generally.

The outstanding declarations by the National Grange were built around the determination to secure a square deal for American tillers of the soil, not only in legislation but through improved marketing facilities, extended rural privileges, and freedom from burdensome restrictions; checking the tendency toward large-scale farm activities, and guaranteeing the future of the average farm on an adequate self-supporting basis; such division of highway revenue as shall pay increased attention to the widespread need of improved secondary roads, and vigorous steps to prevent the diversion to other purposes of funds belonging strictly to highway needs; raising the moral tone of American life by revival of the virtues of industry, thrift, and cooperation; with emphatic condemnation of such growing evils as intoxication, gambling, and so forth; all the time demanding immediate and vigorous punishment for every dweller in America who fails to measure up to the standards of practical loyalty and patriotism.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the recommendations will be printed in the RECORD.

The recommendations made by the National Grange are as follows:

THE GRANGE PROGRAM FOR AGRICULTURE

For the purpose of maintaining the Grange principle of "protection for all or protection for none," with respect to any crop or crops having an exportable surplus, or incapable of adequate protection by means of embargo, tariff, or excise taxes, we recommend that a plan be made available for agricultural producers which would provide an American price for the American-consumed portion of the crop.

Such a plan should be applied to a crop only upon the voluntary approval of at least two-thirds of the producers of such crop; should provide a ready market by establishing control reserves; create credit to supply an orderly marketing program; furnish a method of levying excise taxes on competitive foreign imports to protect the marketing program; and should have available for use when the producers so vote a two-price system which will make it possible to market the domestically consumed portion of the commodity at a price comparable with that enjoyed by labor and industry; and enable the organized producer to retain his surplus, sell it on the world market, or release it for domestic competitive uses if and when needed for such purposes.

The marketing machinery under this program should be democratically controlled by producers of the commodity in the interest of the producer; State quotas should be set up to best protect the national well-being and the family-sized farm.

1. Defend America and preserve American ideals; build a defense system so complete that it shall prove strong enough to meet any emergency; and do it at the earliest possible time.

2. Secure for agriculture its fair share of the national income. So long as farmers are compelled to buy at one price and sell at a lower one, it is imperative that some form of benefit payments be continued in the present emergency or until a better method is developed.

3. Establish a plan by which groups of producers may elect to make use of a quota system to maintain prices for their products on

the domestic market, at levels comparable to those received by industry and labor.

4. Assure the American market to the American farmer to the limit of his ability to supply it by:

(a) Terminating at the earliest possible date all trade treaties that are proving harmful to agriculture.

(b) Removing unnecessary trade barriers between States.

(c) Encouraging research to find new uses for farm crops, thereby diminishing the harmful effect of agricultural surpluses.

(d) Extending incentive payments to encourage production of new crops which may prove useful, especially in contributing to an efficient defense program.

(e) Continuing distribution of surplus food products to the needy, especially under the food-stamp plan.

(f) Providing Federal aid for the grading and standardization of farm products.

5. Increase the usefulness of the A. A. A. program through greater responsiveness to agriculture; by providing for its administration through producer-chosen State and county committees.

6. Restore the Farm Credit Administration to an independent status by:

(a) Administration through a bipartisan board, with staggered terms of members.

(b) Complete divorcement from compliance with political domination or other program connections.

(c) Maintenance of interest rates at the lowest possible point consistent with sound business practice.

7. A sound conservation policy by:

(a) Continuance of soil-conservation and land-use programs, but never as a means to promote crop control.

(b) Aid to forest-land owners in protection against insects, disease, and fire.

(c) Speeding up acquisition of forest and submarginal farm lands unsuitable to private ownership for addition to the national-forests and purchase units, with adequate compensation to local governmental units in lieu of taxes.

(d) Continued opposition to the transfer of the Forest Service from the Department of Agriculture to any other control.

8. Insistence upon the sound principle that, however much adjustments may be necessary, national wealth can never be built by creating scarcity.

9. Curb the mounting costs of government, National, State, and local. Faced with the inevitable expenditures for national defense, it is more essential than ever before that all spending agencies emphasize economy and efficiency in the use of public funds.

10. Utilize every modern means of economical transportation, but insist upon maintaining the advantages of the competitive system.

11. Use the full power of cooperative purchasing and selling to lower living costs and to insure greater bargaining power to the farmer.

12. Promote better rural living by:

(a) Maintaining the family sized farm.

(b) Generous support for rural schools, and improved equipment and sanitary conditions.

(c) Increased opportunity for youth activities, including 4-H clubs and similar projects, all aimed at youth training for leadership, and utilizing the benefits of established agencies, farm organizations, and land-grant colleges.

(d) Extension training in vocational education, agriculture, and practical homemaking.

(e) Continued expansion of rural electrification.

(f) Broadening of the good-roads program to especially emphasize secondary roads in rural areas.

(g) Legislation or other assistance to solve the problem of migratory farm families and the dangers of tenant farming.

The National Grange favors—

Continuation of the present crop-insurance program, with the loan feature expanded to meet requirements of additional and special crops.

Increased use of the facilities of the agricultural colleges, extension service, and similar agencies designed to aid ambitious farmers.

Encouragement to farm cooperatives—with maximum financial support from Federal agencies created for that purpose.

Reimbursement of counties and other taxing units in lieu of taxes which would normally be received from areas taken by the Federal Government for parks, sanctuaries, recreational, and other purposes.

Continuation of the Farm Security Administration, with reasonable appropriations by Congress for such purpose.

Amending National Labor Relations Act to clearly define status of agriculture and give farmer exemption to which he is justly entitled.

Legislation in Congress to provide adequate fire protection in the forests of the Nation, annually suffering fire losses.

The early enactment of such seed laws as will secure uniformity within all the States.

Continued investigation of un-American activities and deportation of all proved offenders.

Action by the Department of Agriculture to permit increased acreage of sugar beets and sugarcane to meet the demands of the domestic sugar market, with added protection for American sugar-beet and cane farmers through changed tariff schedules or otherwise.

A graduated land tax to discourage excessive landholdings and promote farm ownership.

Congress exercising its constitutional function for coining money and regulating its value.

Compelling mining corporations, dredging companies, etc., to level and restore topsoil in all cases of strip mining, dredging, and similar operations.

Federal assistance to cotton growers, as far as practicable, in their present serious plight.

Legislation to provide for the marketing of cotton on a net-weight basis; also adequate appropriations for pink bollworm control.

Adding beans and barley to the staple commodities list.

Safeguarding the Nation's supply of phosphate deposits.

Continued spread of efforts and education to promote safety on the highways.

Study to determine feasibility of establishing and financing—either by the Grange alone or in cooperation with other farm organizations—a service agency equipped to conduct legislative research, its services to be available to the sponsoring organizations and to Members of Congress.

Adoption of a 1941 special postage stamp to commemorate the Grange diamond jubilee year.

The National Grange opposes—

The establishment of a Federal Department of Education at the National Capital.

Any Government system of socialized medicine; but supporting community or cooperative projects of such nature.

The attempt of the Government to transfer to Federal agencies or control the administration of life-insurance companies, inasmuch as present State and local regulations provide all necessary safeguards for the operation of such companies as private institutions.

Restrictions in benefits of the Extension Service to any farmer, based upon his affiliation, or lack of it, with any group or organization.

Further irrigation projects, unless a similar acreage of sub-marginal land is removed from cultivation.

Placing privately owned or farm trucks under the Interstate Commerce Commission or other control.

The sale of intoxicating liquors in or near military training camps in any part of the Nation.

Continuance of block booking and blind selling in the supply of films to motion-picture houses.

The use of agricultural products as loss leaders by chain stores and others for consumer-baiting purposes.

Further impairment of rural radio service by loss of clear-channel broadcasts, due to granting increased station privileges in the large centers.

Throughout the entire Syracuse session patriotic sentiment was strongly in evidence, and uppermost discussion was given to the Nation's defense program, to which the Grange pledged unqualified support on behalf of the food producers of the country. However, the dangers of extravagant spending, without maximum results, were frequently warned against; while the session vigorously denounced all subversive activities aimed at undermining the morale of the Nation.

STATEMENT BY VERNE MARSHALL, CHAIRMAN OF THE NO FOREIGN WAR COMMITTEE

[Mr. HOLT asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a statement by Verne Marshall, chairman of the No Foreign War Committee, which appears in the Appendix.]

STATEMENT BY WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE

[Mr. BARKLEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a statement by William Allen White with respect to the objectives of the committee of which he is chairman, which appears in the Appendix.]

ARTICLES BY MARK SULLIVAN, DOROTHY THOMPSON, AND WALTER LIPPMANN ON WAR POLICIES

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, the most important question before the American people today grows out of the efforts by totalitarian states to destroy Great Britain and other democratic nations. The American people are deeply concerned in this conflict, believing, as many do, that if Hitler, Stalin, and Mussolini, with their associate Japan, should triumph, the welfare of this Republic would be imperiled. Speaking for himself, the Chair approves the course pursued by the President in dealing with this tragic world situation.

Three of our news commentators have from time to time submitted views which indicate the danger to any democratic nation in the event Hitler and his associates should be successful in their criminal schemes. The Chair asks unanimous consent to have inserted in the body of the RECORD a brief article by Mark Sullivan, another by Miss Dorothy Thompson, and still another by Walter Lippmann. Each of these articles appeared in the January 1941 issue of the Reader's Digest.

The Chair wishes to quote one sentence from Mr. Lippmann's statement:

It is only by taking promptly and resolutely all the measures which confine the war within the grip of British sea power, and

therefore hold it off at a distance where no one can fight us, that we shall have done our whole duty in protecting the American people from war.

There being no objection, the articles referred to were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Reader's Digest of January 1941]

ENGLAND MUST WIN, OR ELSE—THREE APPROACHES TO OUR BASIC PROBLEM, AS SEEN BY FAMOUS POLITICAL COMMENTATORS

(Condensed from New York Herald Tribune)

I. THE SUREST UNITED STATES DEFENSE STEP

(By Mark Sullivan)

Our preparedness for war increases. What is the nature of this war we prepare against?

We do not fear, except in a remote sense, German invasion of our soil. Our danger, as it is seen by many thoughtful and competent persons, is the destruction of our American system without invasion. At the risk of trying to simplify too greatly, this is how it would come about:

Germany conquers Britain. Germany then controls the sea and has a position of dominance over most of the world, excepting us. Germany then imposes the totalitarian system on the world—by arms, threat of arms, or economic pressure.

She begins, in most countries, by Nazifying industry and commerce. She makes all the commerce and industry of all the world into one unit, centering in Germany, directed from Berlin. She says to one country, "You shall raise and export wheat." To another, "You shall make textiles." To a third, "You shall make automobiles."

Certain key industries she would keep for herself. She would keep the armament and the major airplane industries as a matter of course. She would keep the shipbuilding industry, or so manage it in other countries, as to enable her to have the strongest navy and mercantile fleet in the world. Quite likely, she would prevent other countries from building ships beyond a certain size or number.

All this, all the separate centers of production throughout the Nazi-dominated world, all the routes of trade, Hitler would weave into one web. It is as if all the world were one great factory, operated from Berlin.

We fear that after Hitler has done this to all the world, except us, we could not stay out. We fear that we, too, would be obliged to adopt the totalitarian system for industry and commerce, and that, if we did so, we should have to adopt it in the other respects. We should become a totalitarian country, totalitarian form of society, totalitarian form of government.

This is, in substance, the view upon which we as a Nation are acting. Against every form of danger that Germany is to us, our best defense is to help Britain. If Britain survives, Germany cannot attack us directly. If Britain survives, Germany cannot impose her system on the world.

II. CAN THERE BE A PEACE OF NEGOTIATION?

(By Dorothy Thompson)

From Berlin come suggestions that peace can be achieved; that Hitler is prepared to take Great Britain into junior partnership. These rumors, plus reports from England of serious damage from bombs and heavy shipping losses, undoubtedly awaken in this country a hope that the war can be stopped and things restored in a halfway tolerable manner.

Influential groups in the American business world are unquestionably counting on a possible defeat of Britain by spring. These, and others, show stubborn resistance to any radical increase of aid for Britain. Colonel Lindbergh is spokesman for a group who are positive of the collapse of Britain at no distant date, and a "new order in Europe" with which we, then, must cooperate. We must make no alliance now with Britain, they say; we must prepare to make one with the new order under Hitler.

Such ideas are part and parcel of a diplomatic offensive perfected by Hitler long ago and waged by him with extraordinary success from 1936 to 1939. They are part of his technique for achieving bloodless victory.

From the very beginning he held forth the repeated hope that just one more gain would satisfy the Third Reich and that war would occur only because of the lack of reason on the part of his opponents. And this is still true: The world can have one sort of peace tomorrow—if it is prepared to live on Hitler's terms.

It will not, of course, have real peace. It will have the indefinite continuation of a reign of terror, in which political groups are exterminated, racial groups are organized into a hierarchical structure with Germans on top and lesser peoples beneath, all existing forms of culture and of law are obliterated, and the so-called German revolution is substituted for the war itself.

There is not the slightest doubt that Hitler would more than welcome a negotiated peace, with Britain taken into junior partnership. Junior partnership is the status enjoyed by Italy. It means collaboration in carrying out further the world program designed in Berlin. Italy is the caboose of a streamlined train hurtling through the world, and she cannot uncouple herself if she would. Her military and economic position is so weak in contrast to that of Germany that she is a prisoner, not a partner, of her alliance. And Great Britain would be in the same position.

The negotiated peace proposed by Germany would deprive the United States of the only friend and ally we have in the world. The Churchill Government would fall—Hitler would not make peace with Churchill—and be followed by a pro-Nazi government.

This government would not make peace in the world. It would further pursue the war. And then the United States of America would be in the most hideous danger imaginable. For then Japan would enter as actively into the axis partnership as Italy entered it with the defeat of France.

If the defeatist attitude in the United States is already serious, what would it be with Britain in partnership with the axis? Then, indeed, the careful preparations made in the United States for years by the Fascist powers would bear fruit. Then we would hear from the bundists and all their allies. We had better remember that Hitler's own solution for the United States is that, at the right moment, we should tear ourselves to pieces and out of history in an internal revolution.

The only possible hope for us to avoid the worst catastrophe in our history is to abandon wishful thinking and realize that we must not allow Britain to lose the war. The only possibility of our avoiding war is to muster in Britain's aid that unity, strength, co-ordination of resources and production of arms of which we would be capable if we were at war.

If we are to allow neutrality to stand in the way of our taking the political, diplomatic, propagandistic, military, and industrial steps necessary to the preservation of the Nation, then it would be better to abandon it. But it would be far shrewder not to do so. For it is still possible to win the war without entering it.

And there must be no peace except one which leaves Britain and America, together, in a more powerful world position than the axis. This is the only alternative to complete capitulation to, and integration in, a world run on axis terms, and on their terms alone.

III. WAR OR MEASURES SHORT OF WAR

(By Walter Lippmann)

A sober and candid estimate of the situation must, it seems to me, lead to the conclusion that the issue in the months immediately before us is not whether as a matter of business or sentimental philanthropy or partial self-defense we shall sell or lend or give a little more or a little less assistance to Great Britain. The issue is not whether a little less assistance will keep us out of war or a little more assistance will involve us in the present war. The issue is whether before it is too late we can and will take the necessary measures to prevent the present war—a war in which we are not called upon to fight—from developing into a new and greater war in which we shall have to fight.

This is the real issue. But it is not being made plain to the people because the responsible and informed men who understand the situation are still silenced by the fairly large number of sincere but uninformed men who have never at any time in the last few years understood this war. At a time when only positive measures clearly and resolutely undertaken, and backed by the utmost unified effort, can protect this Nation against involvement in an immense war, the administration and the Congress and the Nation are paralyzed by the deadly error that if we help Great Britain a little she may win, but that if we do not help her enough and she falls, then there will be peace, an unpleasant peace no doubt but nevertheless a peace.

This is a dangerous illusion. For the certain truth is that the collapse of Britain, or even its defeat in one of the great theaters of the war, would be like the breaking of a dam which has been holding back a raging flood. The torrent of war would burst out upon all the oceans and into all the continents.

Though this is now a very serious war in northern Europe, in the eastern Mediterranean, and in China, it is still for Americans a localized war. The dam which restricts the war, and thereby enables us to arm without fighting, is a great fortified line—fortified by British warships and airplanes, British and allied land forces, the Chinese armies, the British, Dutch, and American power in the Pacific. This line runs around the world from the British Isles to Gibraltar to Suez to Singapore to Hawaii to Panama. It prevents the Germans and Italians from getting into Africa, Asia, or any part of this hemisphere, and it holds back the Japanese.

If the axis can isolate the British Isles by blockade and bombardment, the British cannot hope to hold Gibraltar, Suez, any part of northern Africa or the Middle East, or any position in the Far East. The road to South America will be wide open; and the road to the Indies and Australia. For with the forces we have, the best we could hope to do would be to hold Hawaii and Panama, and that would be a desperate task because we would face a hostile, victorious, and immensely powerful alliance in both oceans.

Even if the British Isles holds fast, a break-through in the Mediterranean will at once extend the war dangerously into Africa, the South Atlantic, South America, and all over the Pacific. For the British would then have to bring back all their forces from all over the world to resist a concentrated assault on the British Isles, and we should have to bring all our forces back for the immediate defense of Hawaii, Panama, and Canada.

If there are no forces left to oppose the Japanese in the Pacific or the Germans and Italians in Africa and the South Atlantic, is it conceivable that, with the richest empire ever opened to a conqueror before them, they will not seize the opportunity? They have been fighting desperately to conquer relatively barren and already overcrowded territories—and yet there are men who tell us that if Asia, Africa, and South America were at their mercy, they would turn their backs upon these unbelievably great prizes of empire and amuse themselves constructing a "united Europe."

During the campaigns of 1941 it will be determined whether the war can be kept localized by the resistance of the British and their allies, the Chinese and ourselves, or whether the dam is to break. The outcome will be determined not only by the power and valor of the British and Chinese but by the lucidity and courage we

are able to muster in the next few weeks and months. In the very immediate future we shall make the bed that we shall have to lie in for the very long future.

Our problem is how to use all the resources we possess to make certain that the lines hold fast through 1941; only thus can we be sure of the time needed to develop the armaments which will insure an allied victory and our own security—they are the same thing—beginning in 1942. When there is no longer a firm buffer between ourselves and the three aggressors, then our defense will be by actual and total war.

It is only by taking promptly and resolutely all the measures which confine the war within the grip of British sea power, and therefore hold it off at a distance where no one can fight us, that we shall have done our whole duty in protecting the American people from war.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGE REFERRED

The PRESIDENT pro tempore, as in executive session, laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States nominating Edward P. Warner, of Connecticut, to be a member of the Civil Aeronautics Board in the Department of Commerce for the term of 6 years, expiring December 31, 1946 (reappointment), which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

RECESS TO MONDAY

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, so far as I know, there is no business to be transacted today.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair was advised that the senior Senator from Colorado [Mr. ADAMS] desired to call up a measure today. He seems not to be present, however.

Mr. BARKLEY. I have received word that the Senator from Colorado does not desire to have that bill called up today.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Kentucky has been so advised?

Mr. BARKLEY. Yes. I therefore move that the Senate take a recess until 12 o'clock noon on Monday next.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 12 o'clock and 5 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until Monday, December 30, 1940, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATION

Executive nomination received by the Senate December 26 (legislative day of November 19), 1940

CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

Edward P. Warner, of Connecticut, to be a member of the Civil Aeronautics Board in the Department of Commerce for the term of 6 years expiring December 31, 1946 (reappointment).

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1940

The House met at 12 o'clock noon, and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore, Mr. RAMSPECK.

The Clerk read the following communication from the Speaker pro tempore, Mr. COLE of Maryland:

THE SPEAKER'S ROOM,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, UNITED STATES,
Washington, D. C., December 26, 1940.

I hereby designate Hon. ROBERT RAMSPECK to act as Speaker pro tempore today.

WILLIAM P. COLE, JR.

Rev. G. Ellis Williams, D. D., superintendent of the West Washington District of the Methodist Church, Washington, D. C., offered the following prayer:

O Lord, our God, how excellent is Thy name in all the earth. Thou art the King of Glory, yet Thou art accessible to the humblest of Thy children. We come to Thee in the afterglow of Christmas. To us it has brought great blessing. But to millions across the sea who are in the midst of terror occasioned by war, suffering, and starvation it has brought no relief. We pray for these, our brethren, that Thou wilt comfort them with Thy peace and boundless love. Forgive us wherein we have sinned as individuals and as a nation. Give unto us increasingly the spirit of kindness, brotherhood, and good will. All this we ask, with the forgiveness of our sins, in

the name of our Brother of Birth Divine, Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Monday, December 23, 1940, was read and approved.

ADJOURNMENT OVER

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet on Monday next.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

THE LATE GLENN GRISWOLD

Mr. HARNES. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. HARNES. Mr. Speaker, upon my recent return to Washington, after a brief tour of inspection of our national defenses, I learned with sorrow and regret of the sudden demise of my friend Glenn Griswold, a former Member of this body. Glenn Griswold represented my congressional district in Congress from 1930 until 1938, when I succeeded him. He and I had been friends for many years, and I admired his honesty, courage, and independence. While we differed politically there was never a moment when I entertained the slightest doubt as to his sincerity and patriotism.

Others have dwelt at some length upon his years of service in Congress and the many splendid qualities which graced his private life. I must be content to pay a brief and simple tribute to a friend and neighbor who met his obligations with a fidelity and courage that must excite the admiration of all.

NATIONAL DEFENSE

Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, there is a question of whether President Roosevelt's much-publicized plan to seize German, Italian, and other European boats interned in American ports and turn them over to the British, which was announced with a great flourish last week, was Mr. Roosevelt's own idea or an idea sold to him by some of his advisers, or whether it was a very clever British plan. The press reports the latter to be the case.

It is also a question of whether or not the avidity with which the administration spokesmen "bloomed up" this proposal was more to cover up and to divert the public mind from the exposures of the sickening failure in the progress of the defense construction rather than for any real serious intent by the administration to perpetrate the act of war proposed.

If this proposal emanated, as some of the best-informed Washington observers understand that it did, from the British, the purposes are plain. There is no question among the authorities on international law but that such an act would be an act of war. Being an act of war, it would be almost impossible for Germany and Italy to refrain from recognizing it as such and acting accordingly. That would involve Japan, of course. That would mean, from the British angle, that the United States would be in the war with all of our men as well as all of our money.

Germany reacted exactly as she could have been expected to react. Hitler has served notice on this administration that any seizure of German ships interned in American ports and their surrender to the British would be regarded as warlike. The result is that Mr. Roosevelt now faces the necessity of going forward against the overwhelming desire of the American people and of proposing to Congress that he be given authority to take the Nation into war by the route of these ship seizures, or else the administration must soft pedal its much-heralded measures short of war.

To call such an act as this a "measure short of war" is merely to insult the public intelligence. There have been many Members of the Congress who have insisted that if this Nation is going to be taken into war that it ought to go into the conflict with its eyes open, knowing what it means, but it has now become apparent that the administration has no intention of considering or consulting Congress, an equal coordinate branch of the Government, any more than it is absolutely compelled to by public opinion. Of course, it is silly to talk about neutrality at this stage of affairs. The administration has all along been as unneutral in its words and acts as it was possible for it to be without taking a rifle and beginning to shoot.

If this much-publicized "new" plan to seize German, Italian, and other ships and turn them over to Britain is only a smoke screen laid down to try to befog and obscure the lamentable and inexcusable condition of the national defense, no more dangerous or foolhardy method could have been hit upon by anybody.

America needs to devote her attention to an adequate and impregnable national defense. She needs to create that defense as quickly as possible. She needs to have rifles and ships and airplanes and tanks at home, and the stories that are coming to us from Members of Congress who have investigated conditions at the Panama Canal are exceedingly grave and disquieting.

It will be nothing short of treason, regardless of who is responsible, if this Nation is not provided, with the greatest possible speed and efficiency, with a national defense on the land, on the sea, in the air, and under the ocean—adequate to protect it from any nation or combination of nations under any circumstances. The American people should wake up to the danger which now exists and demand in emphatic terms that the state of our national defense be investigated by the Congress and the naked truth—no matter how ugly—exposed.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Appendix of the Record and to include a brief editorial.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. COFFEE of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and to include therein a letter to the President of the United States, signed by 100 educators and writers, in connection with the new deportation and naturalization laws.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and to include therein an editorial from the United States News.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and to include therein an editorial from the New York Enquirer.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

GIVE THE AMERICAN PEOPLE AN OPPORTUNITY TO AID IN NATIONAL DEFENSE

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may be permitted to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, here in Washington it is conceded that the defense program has fallen down. How badly, few seem to know.

Nor do we know fully and accurately the cause for non-production. One group charges the lag to the industrialists. Others insist that labor is to a certain extent to blame.

Still others think a lack of coordination and centralized authority is the cause. One thing is certain, our people are demanding intelligent, aggressive efforts which will give us an adequate national defense.

Throughout the land millions of people are not only ready but they are eager to assist. Up to the present time, we know that the price of materials needed by this Government has been steadily advancing. We know that, day after day, there are demands for an increase in wages. In brief, all too many seem not only willing but very anxious to seize upon the emergency as an excuse to profit personally. It is time that such an idea not only be discouraged but be rendered impossible of achievement.

Throughout this land there are hundreds—yes, literally thousands—of communities prepared to do their part toward national defense. One such community is located in my home county of Allegan, at Saugatuck, on Lake Michigan.

Quite true, Saugatuck is a small community, but its citizens are enterprising, and they are patriotic. They are seeking an opportunity to serve, and that unselfishly.

Saugatuck is a lake port. From it seagoing vessels can reach the Atlantic Ocean.

This morning from that city came a request that its facilities be surveyed and that it be permitted, in its small way, to do its part toward national defense. A copy of that communication is as follows:

SAUGATUCK, MICH., December 18, 1940.

MR. WILLIAM S. KNUDSEN,

National Defense Advisory Committee, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. KNUDSEN: This village and its citizens and those of the adjacent community seek and solicit semiskilled war-defense work that may be had. The request is made as our unemployment list is high, and it is our earnest desire to avoid being the recipients of governmental so-called work relief.

We pledge these:

- (1) To furnish buildings, land, power, and water.
- (2) To avoid labor disputes by an insured contract with the National Defense Advisory Committee in any form it sees fit.
- (3) To develop truck transportation promptly to within a radius of 200 miles.
- (4) To follow faithfully the instructions of keymen.
- (5) To furnish 50 men and women.
- (6) To work 6 or even 7 days per week if need be.

The distance from Saugatuck to Chicago, 140 miles; Detroit, 180 miles; Lansing, 100 miles; South Bend, 100 miles; Holland, Mich., 10 miles where freight may be loaded in the afternoon, be at Suspension Bridge the next morning and on the seaboard the following morning.

We are also located on United States Highway 31, reaching from Mackinac City to Mobile, Ala.

We are also located on a land-locked harbor $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the mouth of the Kalamazoo, which connects it with Lake Michigan. The harbor and river have been dredged to a depth of 14.6 feet.

May not some of the work being allotted now or in the near future be allotted to us? It means so much to us.

Very truly yours,

W. K. EICHER, Committeeman.

We heartily approve the above request.

F. E. FORCE,

President of the Village.

R. E. MADDEN,

Secretary of the Pokagon Club.

A. G. ONEAL,

Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce.

To the foregoing, may I add the statement that the citizens of Saugatuck are patriotic; that they are unselfish. They have skilled workmen in their community; and if defense projects are entrusted to them, there will be no unreasonable demand for increase in wages, price of materials, or the use of facilities which will unduly add to the cost of the project.

I am transmitting the foregoing statement with the earnest request that those in charge of national defense take cognizance of the desire and of the ability of our people in smaller communities throughout the land to aid the Government at this time.

In these smaller communities we can be assured there will be no gouging of the Government. There will be no sabotage. There will be no sit-downs, no slow-downs. There will be loyal, patriotic, unselfish service.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include a letter from the village of Saugatuck, Mich.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

MUNICIPAL ELECTRIC PLANT

Mr. PIERCE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oregon?

There was no objection.

Mr. PIERCE. Mr. Speaker, while Governor of the State of Oregon I did all that I could to encourage the small towns to put in their own municipal electric plants. One among the number owning its system was Forest Grove, a little town in western Oregon of about 2,500 people. About 3 years ago Forest Grove put in Diesel engines, a modern outfit, and then the city authority concluded, something like a year ago, that the city could buy Bonneville power and allow their engines to stand idle and save money by so doing. In the first 10 months of this year that little town paid the Government \$9,263.60 for Bonneville power. They collected \$33,890.80 in the same 10 months. The electric power department paid all their charges, all their expenses, and have paid the city \$10,250 in lieu of taxes and interest. They have left over, in their treasury, in 10 months' operations \$2,679.04, and during this time they have given the city among the lowest rates in Oregon, exemplifying the truth of the statement that if the towns will take hold of electric distribution themselves it will be very profitable.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PIERCE. I yield.

Mr. RANKIN. Will the gentleman insert those rate tables in his remarks?

Mr. PIERCE. I will be glad to put them in.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. PIERCE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may revise and extend my remarks to include a brief article from the Woodburn (Oreg.) Independent.

Mr. RANKIN. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, and, of course, I shall not object, because we all know there has never been a greater friend of the power consumers in this House or in the other body than the distinguished gentleman from Oregon, but I want to ask him to put the retail rates in these remarks—that is, the rates that people have to pay in that community—in order that people throughout the country who are clamoring for decent power rates may understand just what that means.

Mr. PIERCE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may add that to this article referred to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oregon?

There was no objection.

The matter referred to is as follows:

[From the Woodburn (Oreg.) Independent of December 5, 1940]

TWO WOODBURN COUNCILMEN INSPECT RECORDS OF FOREST GROVE LIGHT PLANT

Fred Hecker and Fred Miller, two members of the Woodburn City Council, went to Forest Grove Monday to check up on that city's municipal power plant, which has been using Bonneville power since November 27, 1939.

Forest Grove's plant is the subject of more discussion than any other municipal plant in the State because the rates used there are the rates recommended by the Bonneville administration in all comparable situations.

The two Woodburn councilmen, in inspecting the city records and questioning City Manager Weber, gleaned the following information: The Forest Grove light plant employs two men on a permanent basis. One of these receives \$150 a month and the other \$115. They receive annual vacations with pay, and in severe weather their activities are often curtailed. Thus, although their pay is theoretically lower than the pay of men doing similar work for the private companies, it amounts to about the same. A third man is hired when needed, and he receives 50 cents an hour.

Bills are due on or before the 10th of each month, and if not paid by then, a 5-percent penalty is added. After 30 days, if the customer has not paid his bill, the service is required to be disconnected.

A \$5 deposit is required of each new customer, and this covers both light and water service, protecting the city against losses from both.

Both light and water bills are paid at the city hall in a manner similar to the way city water bills are paid in Woodburn. This eliminates a certain amount of duplication.

The city electricity plant has an appraised value of \$125,000, of which \$70,000 is the distribution system and the remainder represents the Diesel plant, now standing idle. The city pays itself 6-percent interest on the entire \$125,000, and also taxes. In taxes and interest the city light department turns over to the city's general fund \$1,025 every month.

The plant has about 1,200 customers, commercial and residential, a considerable proportion of whom are outside the city limits. Forest Grove's situation is similar to Woodburn's in that many who consider themselves part of the community live outside the city limits.

The private company competes vigorously for customers outside the city limits, but since the so-called Forest Grove rates were inaugurated a year ago the city has won practically all of these customers. Before that these customers alternated between the city and the power company as rates charged by the two systems varied. The private company at no time ran its lines inside the city limits, since it had no franchise.

When Forest Grove put in its Diesel plant in 1931 the city was \$400,000 in debt and the city tax levy was 30 mills. At the close of this year the city debt will be \$173,000, and for the past 3 years the city levy has been not over 15 mills. This improved condition has been brought about largely, but not entirely, because of profits from the light plant. In addition to causing these improvements in the city's financial condition, profits from the light plant were used to pay for the Diesel motors, some \$100,000.

Amount of electricity sold by the city each month this year is almost three times what it was each month in 1933, and the rate reductions that have been made in that period are given as the chief reason for the increased demand.

Bonneville power costs the city 4.7 cents per kilowatt-hour, almost exactly what it costs for the Diesel oil necessary to produce a kilowatt-hour. Therefore by buying Bonneville power the city saves all the cost of operating its Diesel motors.

Since hooking up with Bonneville the city has "had to build lines like everything" to take care of the increasing demand. As a result the distribution system has increased considerably in value in the past year. Nevertheless, \$3,088.10 has been set aside from January 1 to October 31 for depreciation. Figures for the month of November were not available; the city's auditor was working on these at the time the two Woodburn councilmen were there.

Summary for the 10 months January 1 to October 31 is as follows:

Total amount collected: \$33,890.80.
Cost of power: \$9,263.60.
Gross income: \$24,627.20.
Salaries and wages, repair and maintenance, workmen's compensation, depreciation, etc.: \$9,216.56.
Office expense: \$2,069.10.
Net operating profit (gross income less \$9,216.56 less \$2,069.10): \$11,285.66.

Less \$412.50 interest on bonds: \$12,929.04.
Less \$10,250 turned over to the city general fund in taxes and interest: \$2,679.04.

The \$412.50 listed as paid on bonds has to do with some bonds floated a few years ago to obtain money for purposes having nothing to do with the power system; the power system in effect was put up as security for the obligation and is still paying the interest.

These figures mean, in plain English, that Forest Grove in the first 10 months of 1940 paid out of the power plant's revenues all possible bills that could be levied against it, including new construction, depreciation, 6-percent interest, taxes, and interest on nonpower bonds—and had \$2,679.04 left over. This despite the fact Forest Grove rates are so low that there were predictions from several sources that the city could not break even on them.

While in Forest Grove, Councilmen Hecker and Miller were guests at the chamber of commerce luncheon.

Mr. PIERCE. I shall at a later date insert in the RECORD a table showing rates now charged in several cities in Oregon.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD by including therein two brief articles, one from the New York Times and one from the New York Herald Tribune.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may extend my own remarks in the RECORD by including a radio address delivered by myself.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may extend my remarks in the RECORD by including an address delivered by the President on Christmas Eve in the city of Washington.

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The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

BILL PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. PARSONS, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee did on Monday, December 23, 1940, present to the President, for his approval, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 5336. An act for the relief of Peter Bavisotto.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 10 minutes p. m.) the House, in accordance with its previous order, adjourned until Monday, December 30, 1940, at 12 o'clock noon.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, Mr. BLOOM introduced a resolution (H. J. Res. 623) to extend the date for filing a report by the United States Commission for the Celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of Thomas Jefferson, which was referred to the Committee on the Library.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

2084. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a report, pursuant to Public, No. 426, Seventy-sixth Congress, relating to the division of awards for aircraft, aircraft parts, and accessories therefor; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

2085. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a report, pursuant to Public, No. 426, Seventy-sixth Congress, relating to divisions of awards for aircraft, aircraft parts, and accessories therefor; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

SENATE

MONDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1940

(Legislative day of Tuesday, November 19, 1940)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

The Chaplain, Rev. Zeb Barney T. Phillips, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Eternal God, Thou timeless One, made known to us not by our discovery but by Thine own revealing, who art evermore in the dream and thought of the creatures Thou hast willed to be: Preserve us in faith as the shadows of the old year fade away and the new year dawns and we waken to the light, saying, "This is our God, of whom our vision in the past was but a glimmering ray."

As we pause in reverent awe on the threshold of the future with hearts bowed down because of the violence, hatred, and enmity that are in the world, even so we can but bless Thee for the stirring ministry of the past, for the story of noble deeds, the memory of holy men; but most of all we bless Thee for the ministry of the Son of Man, for the cradle, the cross, and the crown of Him who taught us the eternal beauty of earthly things, who by His life hath set us free from fear, and by His death hath won us from our trespasses to Thee. May the spirit of the Lamb of God dwell within each one of us; may it conquer all the selfishness of man and take away the sin and sorrow of the world. In our Saviour's name we ask it. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. BARKLEY, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of the calendar